A PROPOSED SYNOPSIS ON

Economic Impact of Fishing Occupation on the Fishing Community.

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1. Title

Economic Impact of Fishing Occupation on the Fishing Community

2. Introduction

Fisheries is an important sector in India which provides employment to millions of people and contributes to food security of the country.

Fishing in India contributes over 1 percent of India's annual gross domestic product. Fishing in India employs about 14.5 million people. To fetch the economic benefits from fishing yield, India has adopted exclusive economic zone, stretching 200 nautical miles (370 km) into the Indian Ocean, which encompasses quite 2 million square kilometers. In addition to the present marine zone, India has about 14,000 km² of brackish water which is employed for aquaculture, about 16,000 km² of freshwater lakes, ponds, and swamps; and nearly 64,000 kilometers of river sand streams. In the early 1990s, the fishing fleet included 180,000 traditional craft powered by sails or oars, 26,000 motorized traditional craft, and a couple of 34,000 mechanized boats. Despite rapid growth in total fish production, a fish farmers' average annual production in India is simply 2 tonnes per person, compared to 172 tonnes in Norway, 72 tonnes in Chile, and 6 tonnes per fisherman in China. High yield, knowledge transfer for sustainable fishing, continued growth in fish production with increase in fish exports have the potential for increasing the quality of living of Indian fishermen.

Fish harvest dispensation is difficult in India due to poor rural road infrastructure, lack of data of fishermen, lack of cold storage and absence of organized retail in most parts of the country.

Indian fishermen get captured by the navies of Sri Lanka and Pakistan while their fishing voyage in okha (Gujarat). Skirmishes with Sri Lankan navy often leads to casualties and damage of boats.

Fishing communities in India, are not homogenous, as they belong to different castes. These communities have their distinct social, cultural governance structures and traditional practices, counting on the coast, where they inhabit. Atleast 2-3 castes are

exclusively involved in marine fishing in each maritime State, and are not related to the mainstream agrarian system.

This paper is with special reference to Maharashtra and Gujarat. The fishing community people who stay in Maharashtra and Gujarat are called Mangela Kolis. If compare the population mangela people leaving in Maharashtra are more in number as compared to Gujarat, also their literacy rate is more than that of Gujarat. Mangela is a subcaste of the Maharashtrian Koli community. They are found in most of the villages along the west coastline from Mumbai in Maharashtra to Valsad in Gujarat. They speak Mangeli, a dialect that is a mixture of Marathi and Guajarati. The Koli people have a rich history as the aboriginal fishing community, some stories say that they were the people who fought for Chattrapati Shivaji Maharaj. They were native to the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. Today, they are limited to certain pockets such as Valsad in southern Gujarat and northwestern Maharashtra, especially Mumbai.

It is very important for the fishing community to improve their technique of fishing so that they can economically sustain in the market. However, for improving and adapting new techniques they have to be educated. It is seen that most of the people study till matriculation and do ITI, and do some labour jobs that will provide them with basic necessities. There can be many problems of their illiteracy but, still those family which are under the fishing business and owner of a ship or boat of fishing their children don't study and join family business rather than getting socially and economically uplifted. Due to certain government restrictions and barriers, the fishing people had to limit their catch. Many factories are located near the sea that pollutes water, makes the marine life in danger, and makes the fish poisonous for eating.

This Study will help to find what is the impact of the fishing occupation on the fishing community .

3. Objectives

1. To find out problems of the family business i.e. fishing business.
2. To Study the literacy rate of the fishing community
3. To study the possible solutions to improve the fishing business
4. To study the Economic impact of the fishing business on the fishing community.

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4. Hypothesis

1. H0: There is no problem in the family business (Fishing Business)
   H1: There are problems in the family business (Fishing Business)
2. H0: There is no change in the literacy pattern of Fishing Communities.
3. H1: There is change in the literacy pattern of the Fishing Communities.
4. H0: There are no possible solutions to improve the fishing business.
   H1: There are possible solutions to improve the fishing business.
5. H0: There are no Economic Impact of the fishing business on the Fishing Community
   H1: There are Economic impact of the fishing business on the Fishing Community.

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5. Review of Literature

In the South Asian context, despite regular commentaries about the high levels of illiteracy within fishing communities, the situation appears to vary considerably between areas, and at times fishing communities appear to have higher literacy levels than neighboring occupational groups. There has been a reasonable amount of interest on literacy and education within fishing communities in South Asia. Much of the research data on literacy forms part of larger research projects. As such, it normally does not involve an in-depth analysis or methodological sophistication, only commenting on literacy rates in passing. Other research (e.g. Tietze, Gronewold and Marcoux 2000) take a more in-depth approach, and highlights literacy rates as one of a list of key demographic features and enable some comparative analysis.

Mahesh and Rajasenan (2006) in their study stated that the fisher folk income level is not enough to meet their expenditure; their daily earnings from fisheries are low, fluctuating and often uncertain, affecting their livelihood security. As most of the fisher folk are illiterate, they lack knowledge in improving their fishing activities.

Swetha Natarajan (2010) in her study stated that level of education among the members of the fishing community is poor. However, there are noticeable differences in the level of education between urban and rural fishing villages. While most of the children of the urban fishing villages manage to complete high school, the children in the rural villages are forced to discontinue at the high school level, due to financial issues.

Asha Krishna Kumar (2010) in her study stated that fisher folk along the rural coastal areas live in damaged huts and their living condition is poor, Infrastructure facility like housing, sanitation and health care are major problems facing the fishing community. Majority of the people are lagging in literacy and education.

Based on a study the fishermen community around Allahabad has a very poor socioeconomic status, which need further indepth study. Due to greater availability of labour force, a forced unemployment was noticed, which pinpointed emergent need for employment generation. The most prominent problem of this riparian community was fish exploitation and disposal of catch.

These findings show that while literacy rates of fishing communities are often low, one cannot assume that low rates of literacy are necessarily the result of particular characteristics of fishing cultures and livelihoods.

It is important to take into consideration the conditions and infrastructure being provided to the community people. Their literacy pattern is depended on the rural and urban areas because the people leaving in urban areas are encouraged to study by their neighboring folks where as people in rural areas are encouraged to study but may be due to financial conditions they don’t study further, there are also examples of those who are financially stable but their children lack interest in studying and quit education. Hence, actual reasons for illiteracy cannot be studied or proved from the above literature review.

6. Research Methodology

Secondary Data

- The researcher will make an attempt to collect secondary data from following sources:
- Books
- Journals
- Newspaper Articles
- Magazines
- Internet Sites

Primary Data

- The primary data of the study will be obtained from the community people through a set of questionnaires and interviews of some of the fishing families situated on the west coast of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

7. Scope of the Study

- The general purpose of the study is to know the literacy pattern of the fishing communities living in the state of Maharashtra and Gujarat, and to find out the possible solutions for the upliftment of this community.
- The possible Sampling size for the study will be 100 fishing families from the state of Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- The duration of the Study will be around 6 Months
- The geographical location for the study will be Mumbai (Maharashtra)West Coast Fishing Families and West Coast of Umargaon at a stretch of Valsad (Gujarat)

8. Limitations of the Study

There are many limitations to the Study.

- There might be some families who won't be willing to give their family details.
- The Sample Size cannot be increased due to the unavailability of the families during the survey.
- There are families who no longer are involved in the fishing business.

9. Chapter Scheme

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Research Scholar **Research Guide**

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